

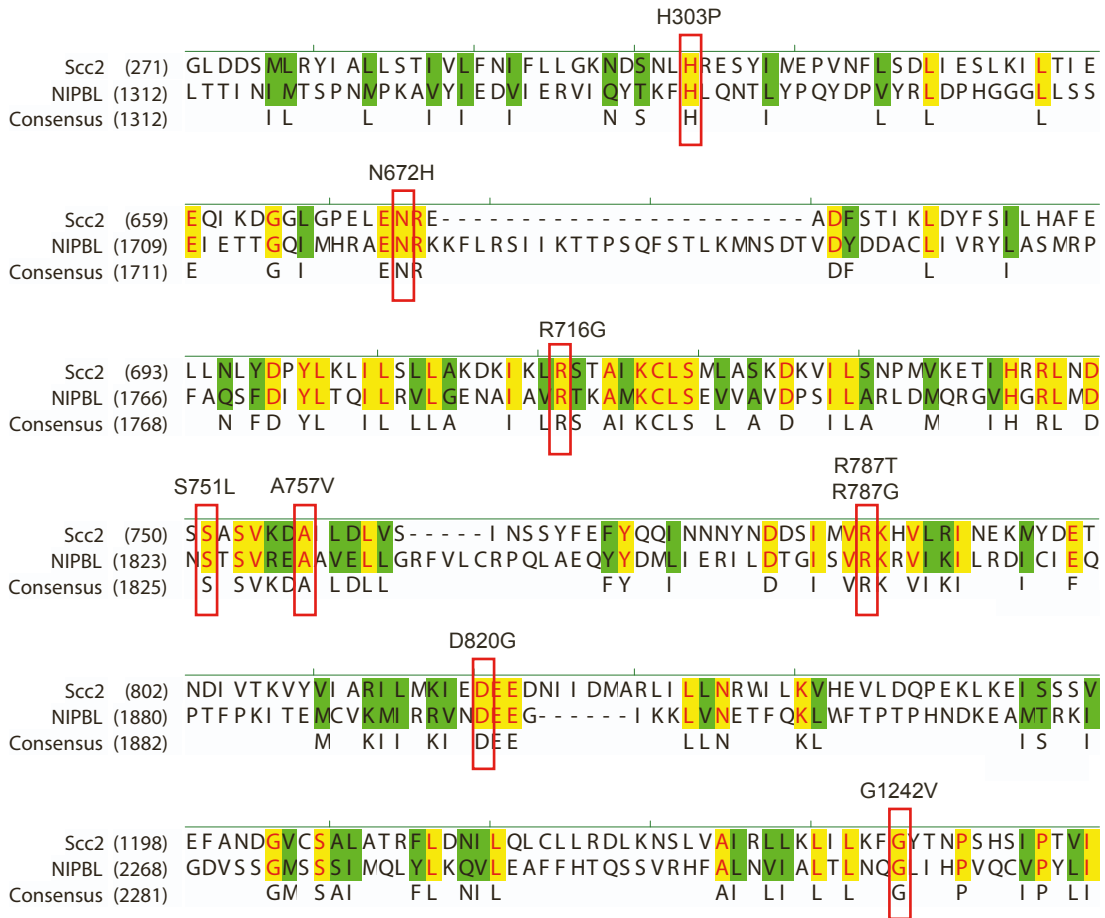
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Supplemental Information

**Mediator recruits the cohesin loader Scc2
to RNA Pol II-transcribed genes and promotes
sister chromatid cohesion**

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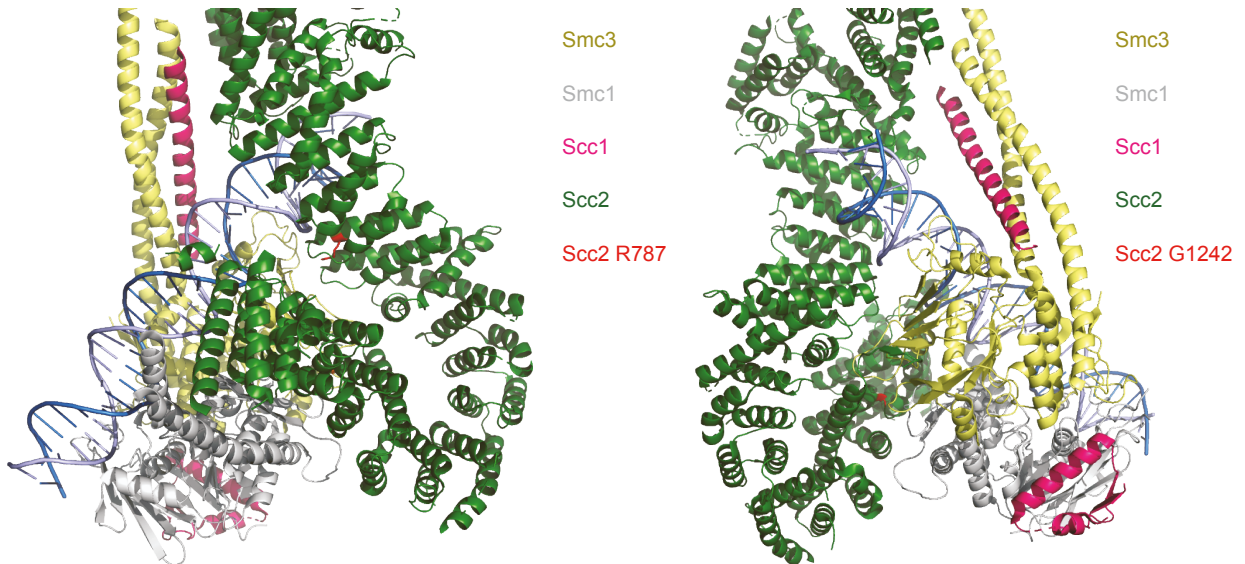


Figure S1. CdLS mutations occurring at amino acids conserved from Nipbl to Scc2, related to Figure 1

(A) Segments of the amino acid alignment of human Nipbl with *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Scc2. Amino acids that are mutated in CdLS and conserved in Scc2 are boxed in red.

(B) Locations of the R787G and G1242V mutations in the gripping state structure of topological cohesin loading onto DNA. The mutations are indicated in red, R787G falls within a positive patch of amino acid residues that interact with DNA while G1242V is proximal to the interface between Scc2 and the SMC heads.

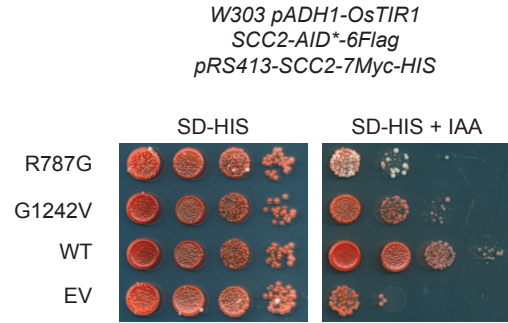
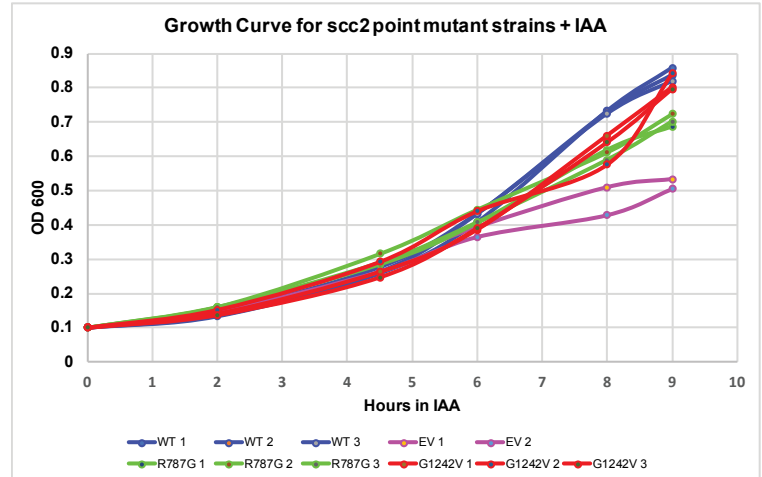
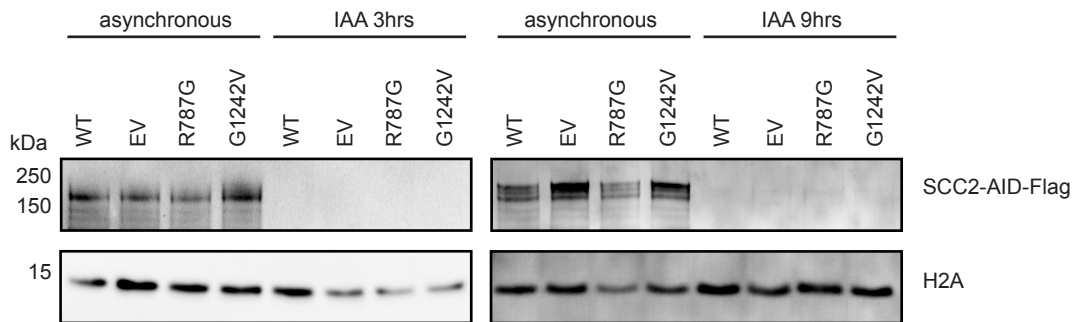
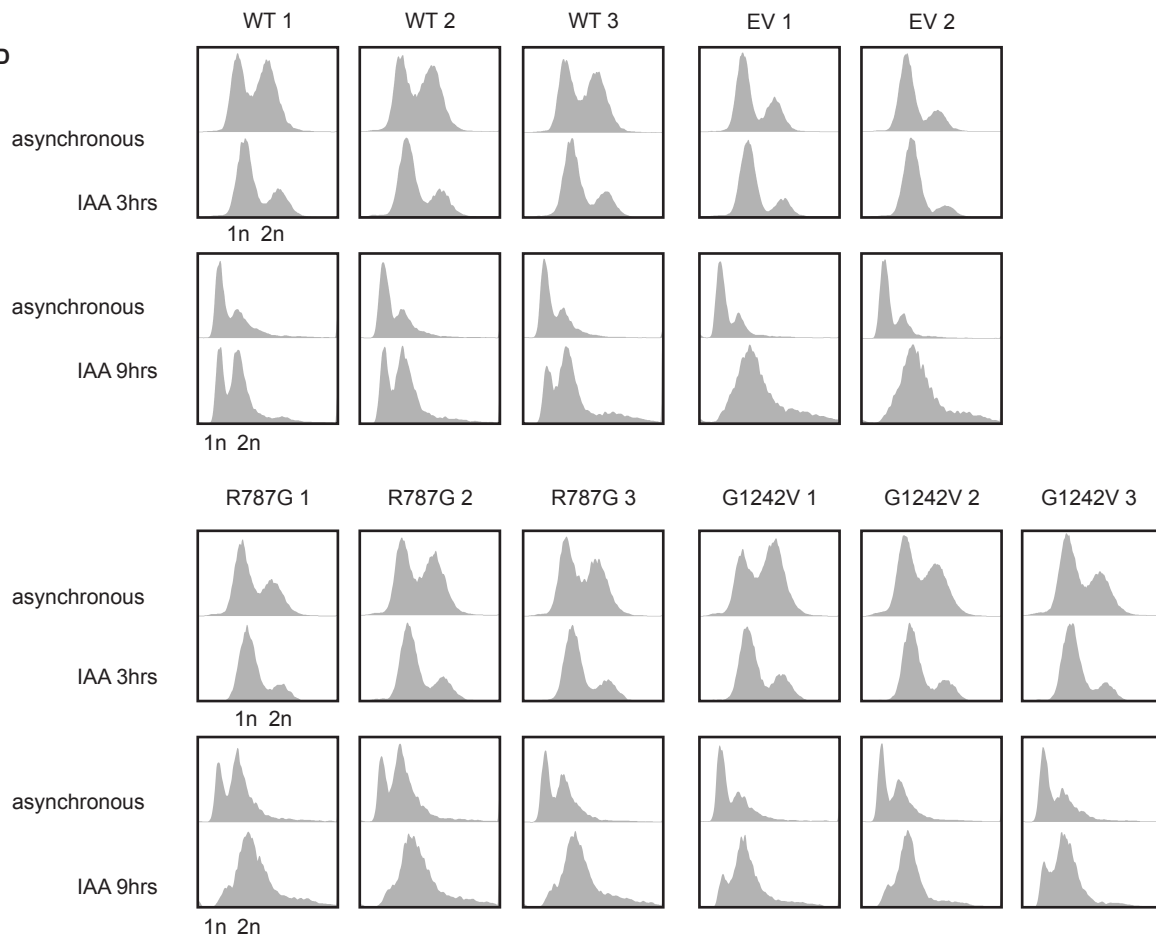
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Figure S2. Validation of Scc2^{degron} and cytometry for Scc2 point mutant RNA-seq experiment, related to Figure 2

- (A)** 10-fold serial dilutions of Scc2^{degron} strains with the indicated Scc2 mutant expressed from a HIS selectable plasmid were spotted on SD-HIS and SD-HIS+IAA.
- (B)** Cycling cells were treated with IAA for 3 hours and 9 hours. Cells were pelleted and lysate prepared and analyzed for depletion of Scc2 by immunoblot.
- (C)** Growth curve of yeast strains used for Scc2 point mutant RNA-seq. Cycling cells were diluted to OD₆₀₀ ~ 0.1 in SD-HIS media at 30° C. IAA was added to a concentration of 1mM and OD₆₀₀ was monitored for 9 hours.
- (D)** FACS analysis of DNA content of yeast cells used in the RNA-seq experiment shown in Figure 2.

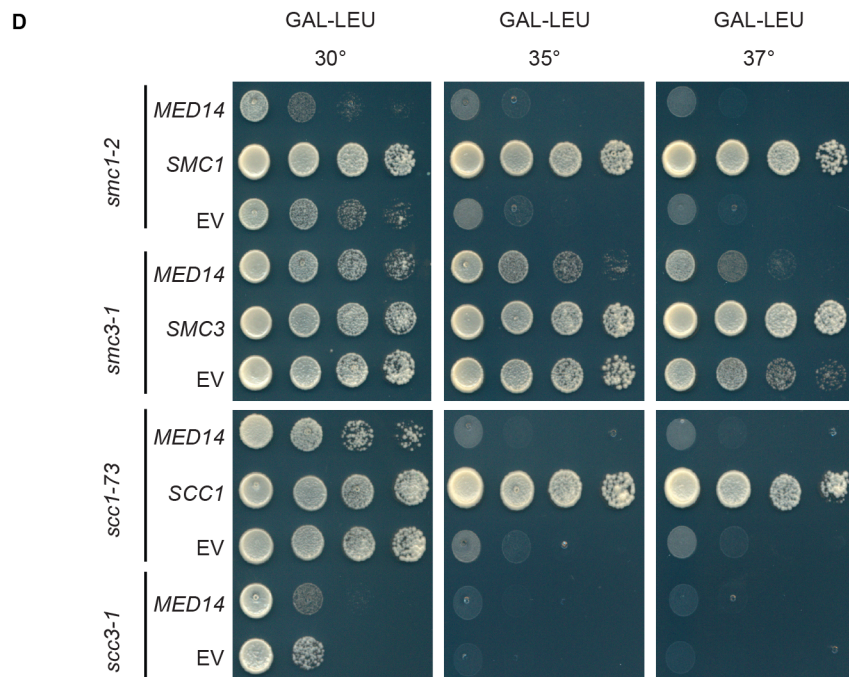
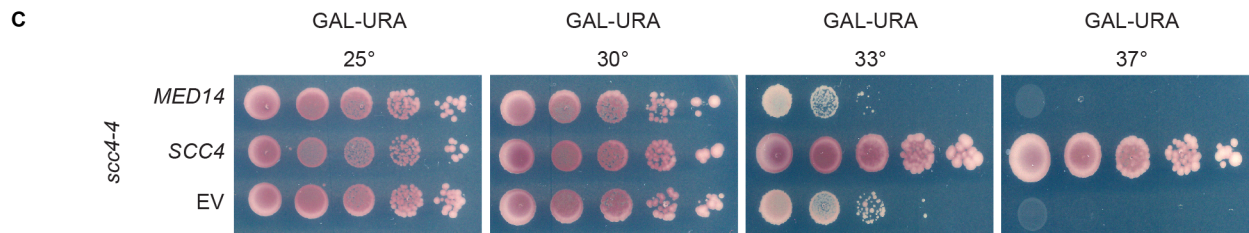
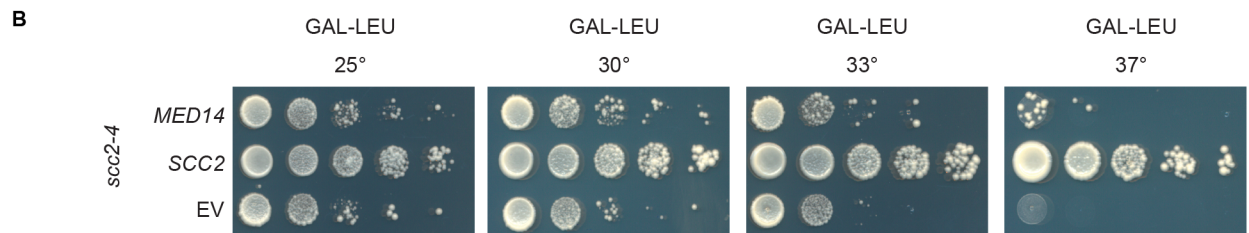
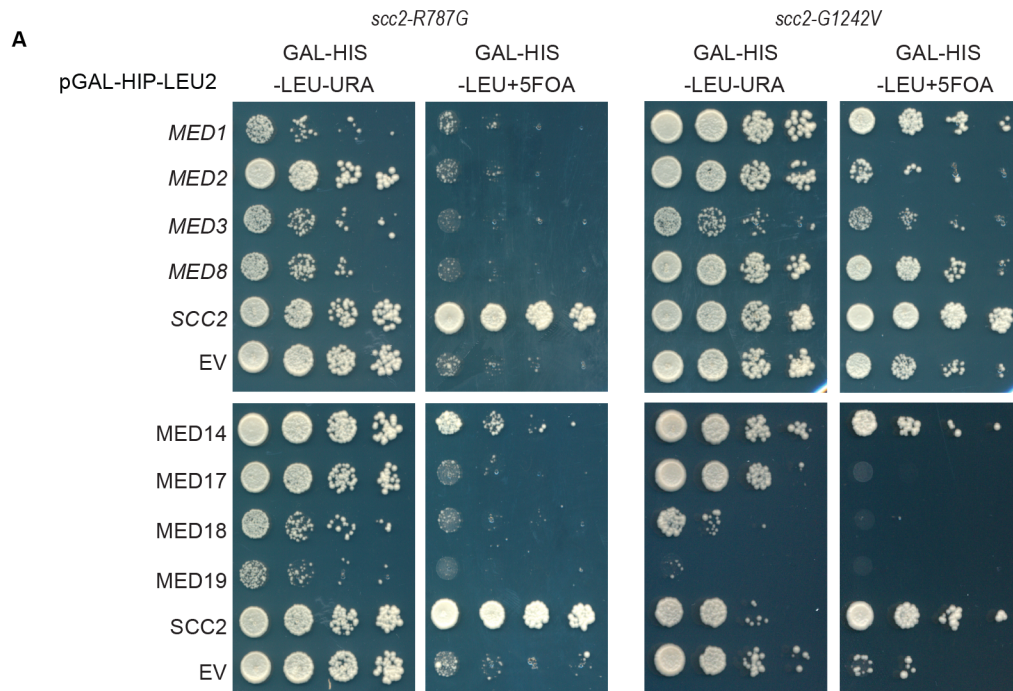


Figure S3. Growth assays to investigate the genetic interaction of Mediator with Scc2 and cohesin, related to Figure 3

(A) Suppression of *scc2*^{R787G} and *scc2*^{G1242V} is specific to *MED14*. Multiple subunits of Mediator were cloned into a *LEU2* selectable galactose overexpression plasmid and transformed into the *scc2*^{R787G} and *scc2*^{G1242V} plasmid shuffle strains. 10-fold serial dilutions of the indicated strains were spotted on Gal-HIS-LEU-URA and Gal-HIS-LEU+5FOA.

(B) *Med14* is a suppressor of *scc2-4*. The *MED14*, *SCC2*, and empty vector (EV) *LEU2* selectable galactose overexpression plasmids were transformed into the *scc2-4* temperature sensitive strain. 10-fold serial dilutions of the indicated strains were spotted on Gal-LEU and incubated at the indicated temperatures.

(C) *MED14* overexpression does not rescue *scc4-4*. The *MED14*, *SCC4*, and empty vector (EV) *URA3* selectable galactose overexpression plasmids were transformed into the *scc4-4* temperature sensitive strain. 10-fold serial dilutions of the indicated strains were spotted on Gal-URA and incubated at the indicated temperatures.

(D) *MED14* overexpression does not rescue cohesin mutants. *LEU2* selectable galactose overexpression plasmids containing *MED14* and the *SMC1*, *SMC3*, *SCC1*, and *SCC3* subunits of cohesin were transformed into the indicated temperature sensitive cohesin mutant strains. 10-fold serial dilutions of the indicated strains were spotted on Gal-LEU and incubated at the indicated temperatures.

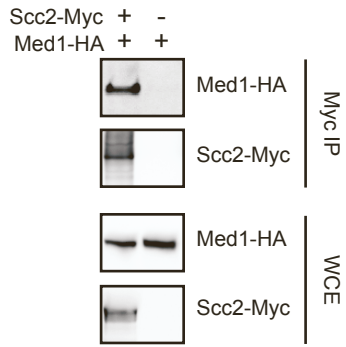
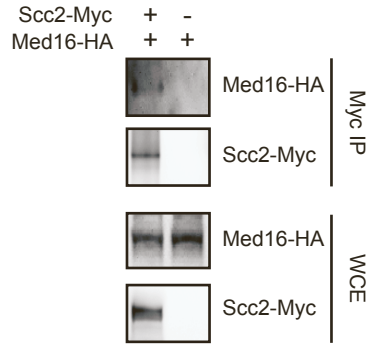
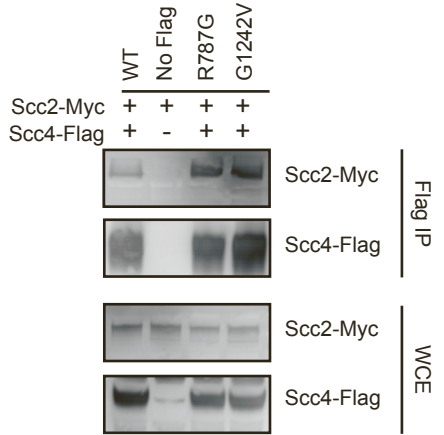
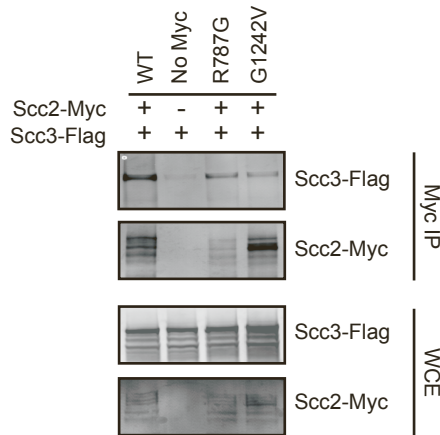
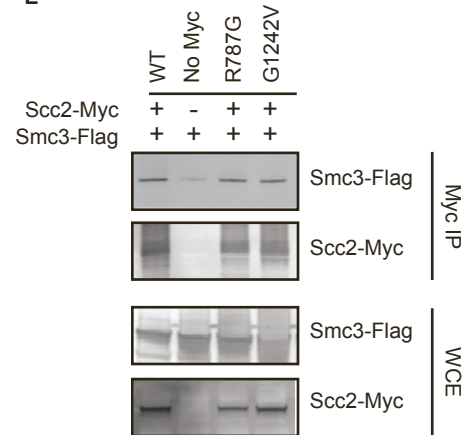
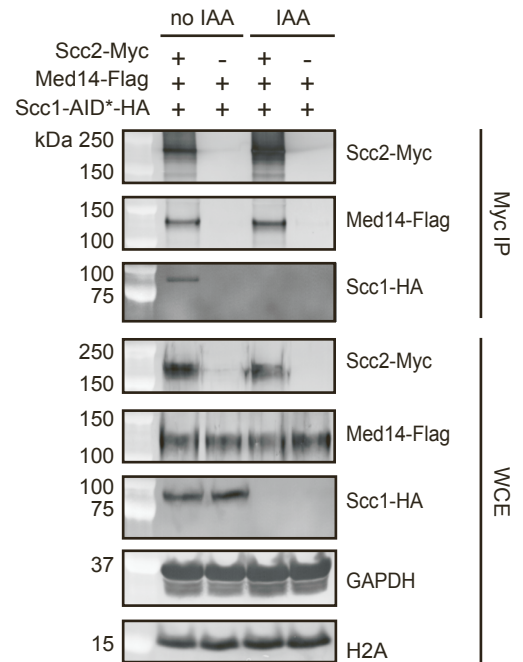
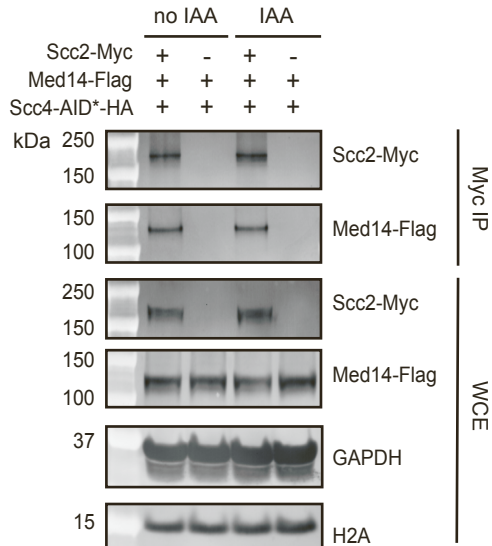
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Figure S4. Additional interaction analyses between Scc2 and Mediator, related to Figure 4

- (A)** Scc2 interaction with Med1. Myc tagged Scc2 was immunoprecipitated from yeast whole cell extract. Co-precipitation of Flag tagged Med1 was analyzed by immunoblotting.
- (B)** Scc2 interaction with Med16. Myc tagged Scc2 was immunoprecipitated from yeast whole cell extract. Co-precipitation of Flag tagged Med16 was analyzed by immunoblotting.
- (C)** Mutant Scc2 interaction with Scc4. Flag tagged Scc4 was immunoprecipitated from yeast whole cell extract. Co-precipitation of Myc tagged Scc2 was analyzed by immunoblotting.
- (D)** Mutant Scc2 interaction with Scc3 subunit of cohesin. Myc tagged Scc2 was immunoprecipitated from yeast whole cell extract. Co-precipitation of Flag tagged Scc3 was analyzed by immunoblotting.
- (E)** Mutant Scc2 interaction with Smc3 subunit of cohesin. Myc tagged Scc2 was immunoprecipitated from yeast whole cell extract. Co-precipitation of Flag tagged Smc3 was analyzed by immunoblotting. Non-specific binding of Smc3 is present in the No Myc control pulldown but at lower levels than the Scc2-Myc immunoprecipitations.
- (F)** Validation of Scc1^{degron} and Scc4^{degron} strains. 10-fold serial dilutions were spotted on YPD and YPD+IAA.
- (G)** Interaction of Scc2 and Mediator is not mediated by cohesin. Cycling cells were treated with auxin to deplete the Scc1 subunit of cohesin. Myc tagged Scc2 was immunoprecipitated from normalized yeast whole cell extracts and co-precipitation of Flag tagged Med14 and was analyzed by immunoblotting. Depletion of Scc1 was confirmed by immunoblotting with HA antibody. GAPDH and H2A served as loading controls.
- (H)** Interaction of Scc2 and Mediator is not mediated by Scc4. Cycling cells were treated with auxin to deplete the Scc4 subunit of the loading complex. Myc tagged Scc2 was immunoprecipitated from normalized yeast whole cell extracts and co-precipitation of Flag tagged Med14 and was analyzed by immunoblotting. The HA tagged degron was not visible by Western blot in this strain. GAPDH and H2A served as loading controls.

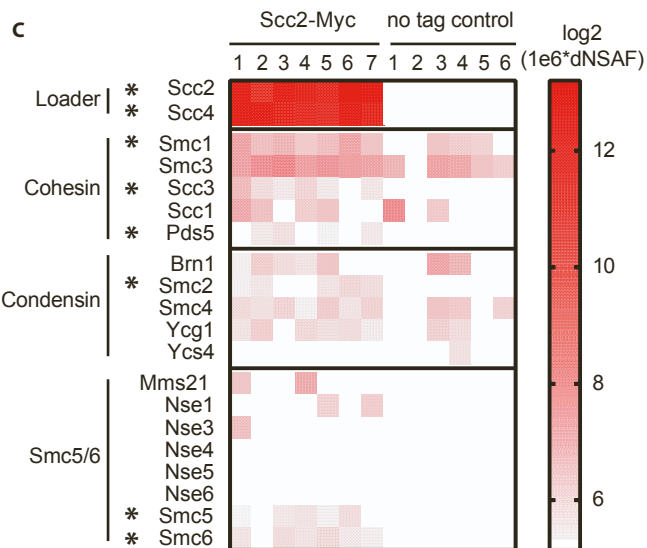
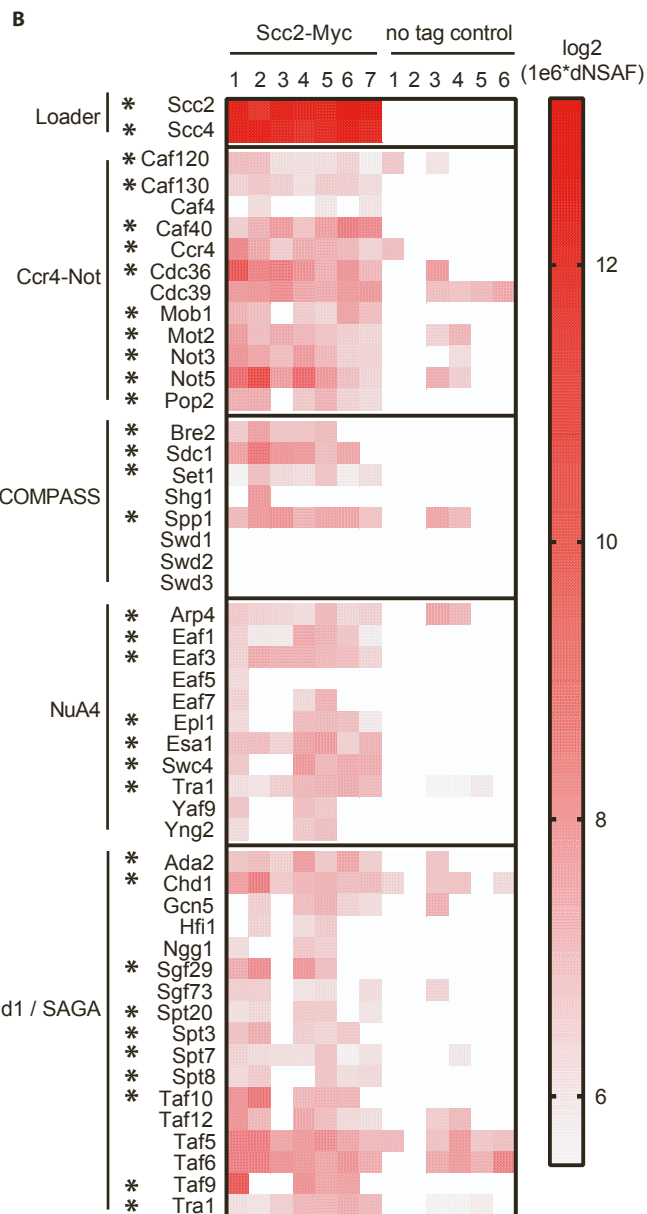
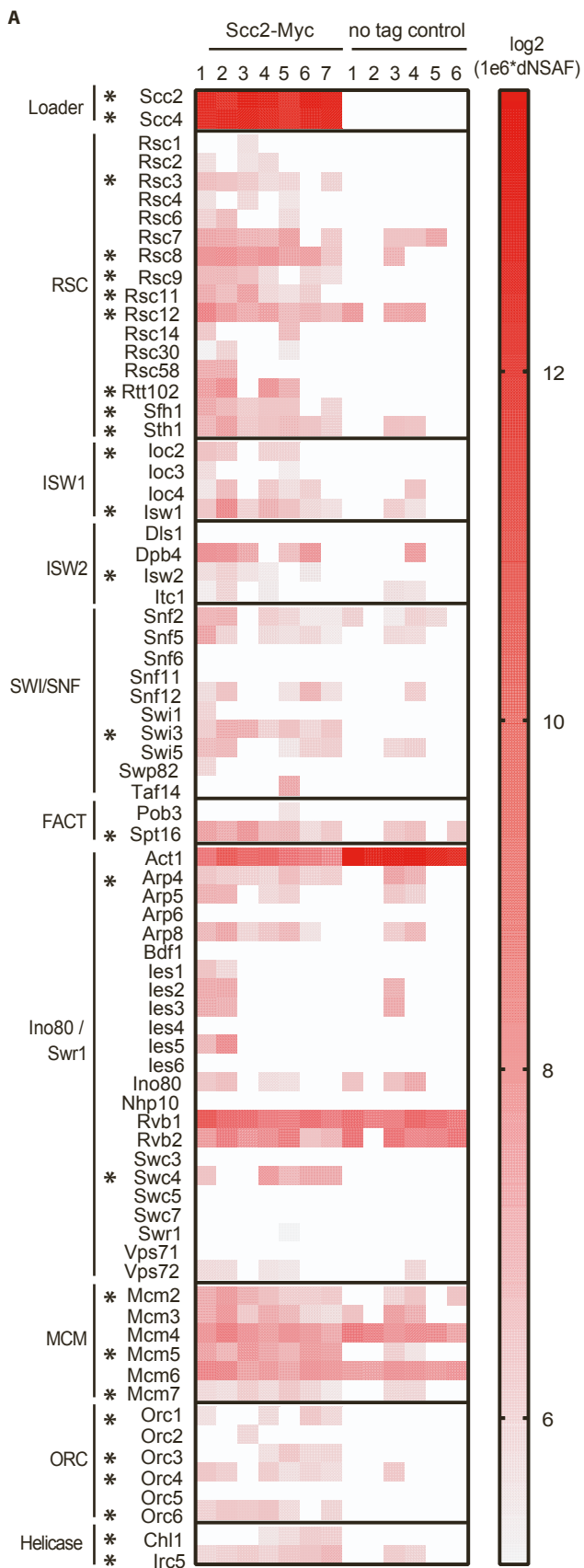


Figure S5. Scc2 interacts with multiple chromatin remodelers, chromatin modifiers, and all three SMC complexes in yeast, related to Figure 4

Crosslinking mass spectrometry was performed on Myc tagged Scc2 purified from whole cell extract with anti-Myc magnetic beads with on bead DSSO crosslinking and on bead digestion. Heatmaps of $1e6 \log_2$ transformed dNSAF values show proteins enriched in the Scc2 purifications compared to the no tag control. Asterisks indicate statistical significance at $p < 0.05$.

- (A) Heatmap of chromatin remodelers, pre-replication complex, and helicases.
- (B) Heatmap of chromatin modifying complexes.
- (C) Heatmap of SMC complexes.

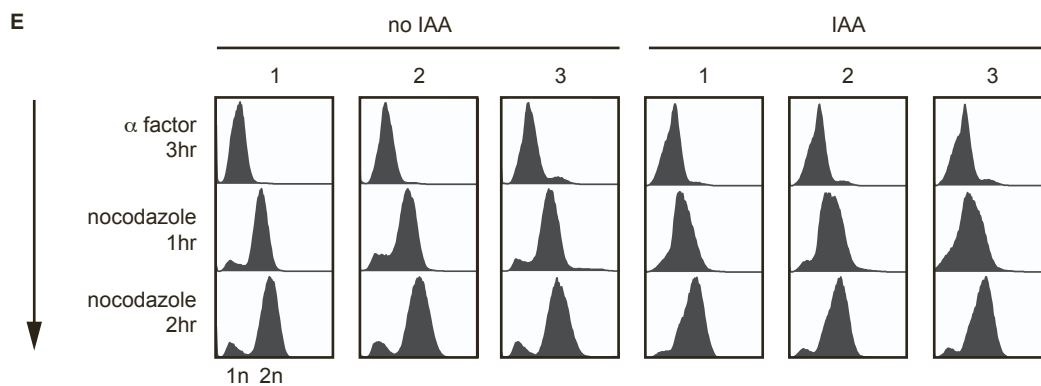
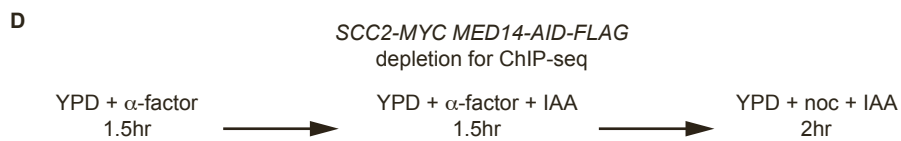
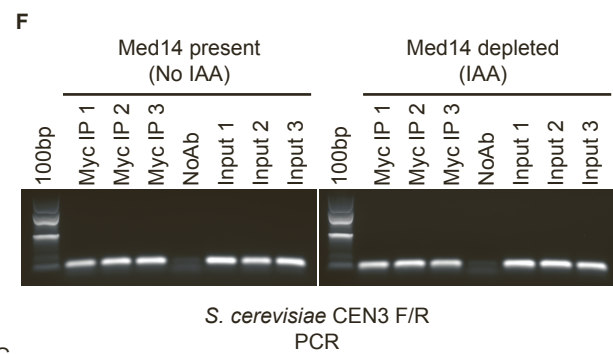
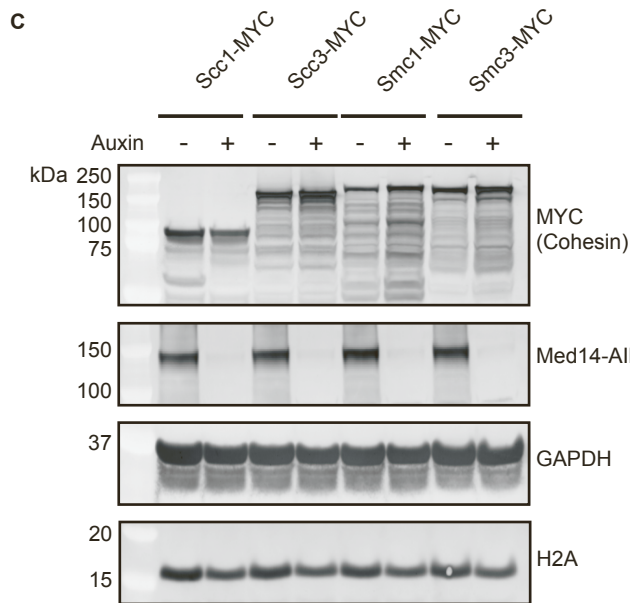
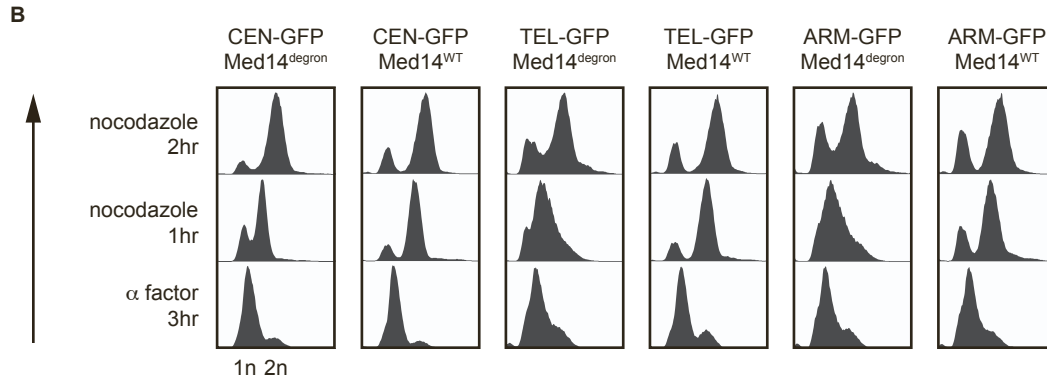
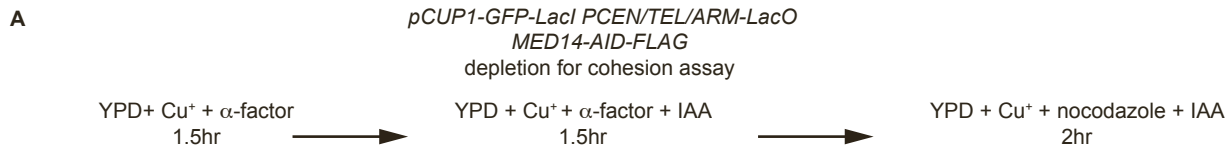


Figure S6. Cell synchronization for cohesion assay and ChIP-seq in the absence of Med14, and levels of cohesin after Med14 depletion and ChIP validation by PCR, related to figure 5 and figure 6

- (A)** Schematic of the experimental procedure for depleting Med14 within one cell cycle for the cohesion assay experiment in Figure 5E.
- (B)** FACS analysis of the DNA content from one replicate of the cohesion assay experiment in Figure 5E. The nocodazole arrest was not complete for all strains however, only large-budded cells with a single unseparated DNA mass were scored for loss of sister chromatid cohesion.
- (C)** Depletion of Med14 does not affect levels of cohesin. Cycling yeast cells were grown in the presence of auxin for 4 hours. Whole cell extracts were normalized and levels of Myc tagged subunits of cohesin and Med14 depletion were analyzed by immunoblot. GAPDH and H2A served as loading controls.
- (D)** Schematic of the experimental procedure for depleting Med14 within one cell cycle for the ChIP-seq experiment
- (E)** FACS analysis of the DNA content of the cells used for ChIP-seq.
- (F)** Validation of Scc2-Myc chromatin immunoprecipitations used for ChIP-seq. PCR was used to verify the presence of centromere 3 DNA in the Scc2 chromatin immunoprecipitations and inputs from each replicate compared to a no antibody (NoAb) control. No amplification was observed in the NoAb controls.